

THE  
NARRATIVE  
AND  
REASONS

Which were delivered by the HOUSE

OF

Commons,

TO THE

LORDS

AT THE

Last Conference,

Touching the

Trials of the Lords

IN THE

TOWER.

LONDON,

Printed in the Year, 1679.

NARRATIVE

OF THE

MISSION

TO THE

INDIANS

OF THE

WEST

## The Narrative, &c.

**T**He Commons have always desired that a good correspondence may be preserved between the two Houses.

There is now depending between your Lordships and the Commons a matter of the greatest weight, in the transactions of which your Lordships seem to apprehend some difficulty in the matters proposed by the Commons:

To clear this the Commons have desired this Conference, and by it they hope to manifest to your Lordships that the Propositions of the House of Commons made by their Committee, in relation to the Trial of the Lords in the Tower, have been only such as are well warranted by the Laws of Parliament and Constitutions of the Government, and in no sort intrench upon the Judicature of the Peers, but are most necessary to be insisted upon, that the ancient Rights of Judicature in Parliament may be maintained.

The Commons readily acknowledge that the Crimes charged upon the Earl of *Powis*, Viscount *Stafford*, Lord *Petre*, Lord *Arundel* of *Wardour*, and Lord *Bellasis*, are of deep guilt, and call for speedy Justice, but withall they hold, that any change in Judicature in Parliament, made without consent in full Parliament, to be of pernicious consequence, both to his Majesty, and his Subjects, and conceive themselves obliged to transmit to their Posterity all the Rights which of this kind they have received from their Ancestors, by putting your Lordships in mind of the progress that has already been between the two Houses, in relation to the Propositions made by the Commons, and the reasonableness of the Propositions themselves; they doubt not to make it appear,



pear, that their aim has been no other, than to avoid such consequences, and preserve that Right; and that there is no delay of Justice on their part; and to that end, do offer to your Lordships the ensuing Reasons and Narrative: That the Commons in bringing the Earl of *Danby* to Justice, and in discovery of that Execrable and Traiterous Conspiracy (of which the five Popish Lords now stand impeached, and for which some of their wicked Accomplices have already undergone the Sentence of the Law as Traytors and Murderers) have laboured under many great difficulties, is not unknown to your Lordships.

Nor is it less known to your Lordships, That upon the Impeachment of the House of Commons against the Earl of *Danby* for High Treason, and other High Crimes, Misdemeanours, and Offences, even the common Justice of sequestering him from Parliament, and forthwith committing him to safe Custody was then required by the Commons, and denied by the House of Peers, though he then sat in their House; of which your Lordships have been so sensible, That at a free Conference the tenth of *April* last, your Lordships declared, That it was the Right of the Commons, and well warranted by Presidents of former Ages; That upon an Impeachment of the Commons, a Peer so impeached ought of right to be ordered to withdraw, and then to be committed; And had not that Justice been denied to the Commons, a great part of this Session of Parliament, which hath been spent in framing and adjusting a Bill for causing the Earl of *Danby* to appear and answer that Justice from which he was fled, had been saved, and had been employed for the preservation of his Majesty's Person, and the Security of the Nation, and in prosecution of the other five Lords; neither had he had the opportunity for procuring for himself that Illegal Pardon, which bears Date the First of *March* last past, and which he hath now pleaded in Bar of his Impeachment: Nor of wasting so great a proportion of the Treasure of the Kingdom, as he hath done, since the Commons exhibited their Articles of Impeachment against him.

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After which time thus lost by reason of the denial of that Justice which of right belonged to the Commons upon their Impeachment, the said Bill being ready for the Royal Assent, the said Earle then rendred himself, and by your Lordships Order of the sixteenth of *April* last, was committed to the Tower. After which he pleads the said Pardon, and being prest, did at length declare, he would rely upon and abide by that Plea, which Pardon pleaded being illegal and void, and so ought not to barr, or preclude the Commons from having Justice upon the Impeachment. They did thereupon with their Speaker on the fifth of *May* Instant, in the Name of themselves, and all the Commons of *England*, demand Judgment against the said Earle, upon their Impeachment, not doubting but that your Lordships did intend in all your proceedings upon the Impeachment, to follow the usual course and method of Parliament.

But the Commons were not a little surpris'd by the Message from your Lordships delivered them on the seventh of *May*, thereby acquainting them, that as well the Lords Spiritual as Temporal, had ordered that the tenth of *May* instant should be the Day for hearing the Earl of *Danby*, to make good his Plea of Pardon. And that on the thirteenth of *May*, the other five Lords Impeached, should be brought to their Tryal, and that your Lordships had address'd to his Majesty for naming of a Lord high Steward, as well in the Case of the Earle of *Danby*, as the other five Lords.

Upon Consideration of this said Message, the Commons found, that the admitting the Lords Spiritual to exercise Jurisdiction in these cases, was an alteration of the Judicature in Parliament, and which extended as well to the proceeding against the five Lords, as the Earle of *Danby*. And that if a Lord high Steward should be necessary upon Tryal, on Impeachment of the Commons; The Power of Judicature in Parliament, upon Impeachments might be defeated by suspending or denying a Commission to Constitute a Lord high Steward.

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And that the said Days of Tryal appointed by your Lordships, were so near to the time of your said Message, that these Matters, and the Method of proceeding upon the Trial, could not be adjusted by Conference betwixt the two Houses, before the Day so nominated. And consequently the Commons could not then proceed to Tryal, unless the Zeal which they have for speedy Judgment against the Earle of *Danby*, ( That so they might proceed to the Tryal of the other five Lords ) should induce them at this Juncture, both to admit the enlargement of your Lordships Jurisdiction, and to sit down under these or any Hardships, ( tho with the hazard of all the Commons Power of impeaching for time to come ) rather than the Tryal of the said five Lords should be deferred for some short time, whilst these Matters might be agreed on and settled.

For reconciling Differences in these great and weighty Matters, and for saving that time which would necessarily have been spent in Debates and Conferences betwixt the two Houses, and for expediteing the Tryal, without giving up the Power of Impeachment, or rendring them ineffectual.

The Commons thought fit to propose to your Lordships, that a Committee of both Houses might be appointed for this purpose. At which Committee ( when agreed to by your Lordships, ) It was first proposed that the time of Tryal of the Lords in the Tower, should be put off till the other Matters were adjusted, and it was then agreed, that the Proposition as to the time of the Tryal, should be the last thing considered. And the effect of this Agreement stands reported upon your Lordships Books.

After which the Commons communicated to your Lordships by your Committee, a Vote of theirs, ( viz. ) that the Committee of the Commons should insist upon their former Vote of their House. That the Lords Spiritual ought not to have any Vote in any proceedings against the Lords in the Tower, and that when that Matter should be settled, and the Method of Proceedings adjusted, the  
Commons



Commons would then be ready to proceed upon the Trial of the Pardon of the Earl of *Danby*, against whom they had before demanded Judgment, and afterwards to the Trial of the other five Lords in the Tower, which Vote extended as well to the Earl of *Danby*, as the other five Lords; But the Commons as yet received nothing from your Lordships towards an Answer of that Vote, save that your Lordships have acquainted them, that the Bishops have asked leave of the House of Peers, that they might withdraw themselves from the Tryal of the said five Lords, with Liberty of entring their usual protestation.

And though the Commons Committee have almost daily declared to your Lordships Committee, that that was a necessary point of Right, to be settled before the Tryal, and offered to debate the same, your Committee always answered that they had not any Power from your Lordships, either to confer upon or to give any Answer concerning that Matter.

And yet your Lordships without having given the Commons any satisfactory Answer to the said Vote, or permitting any Conference or Debate thereupon, and contrary to the said Agreement, did on Thursday the twenty second of *May* send a Message to the Commons, Declaring that the Lords Spiritual as well as Temporal, had ordered that the twenty seventh of this Instant *May* be appointed for the Tryal of the five Lords.

So that the Commons cannot but apprehend that your Lordships have not only departed from what was agreed on, and in effect laid aside that Committee, which was constituted for preserving a good Understanding betwixt the two Houses, and better dispatch of the weighty Affairs now depending in Parliament, but must also needs Conclude from the said Message, and the Votes of your Lordships on the fourteenth of *May*; That the Lords Spiritual have a Right to stay and sit in Court, till the Court proceeds to the Vote of Guilty or not Guilty. And from the Bishops asking leave (as appears by your Lordships Books two Days after your said Vote) that they might  
withdraw

withdraw themselves from the Trial of the said Lords, with Liberty of entering their usual Protestation, and by their persisting still to go on and give their Votes in Proceedings upon the Impeachment; That their desire of leave to withdraw at the said Tryal, is only an Evasive Answer to the before mentioned Vote of the Commons, and chiefly intended as an Argument for a Right of Judicature in Proceedings upon Impeachment, and as a Reserve to Judge upon the Earl of *Danby's* Plea of Pardon; And upon these and other like Impeachments, although no such Power was ever claimed by their Predecessors, but is utterly denied by the Commons: And the Commons are the rather induced to believe it so intended, because the very asking leave to withdraw, seems to imply a Right to be there, and that they cannot be absent without it.

And because by this way they would have it in their Power, whether or no for the future, either in the Earl of *Danby's* Case, or any other, they will ever ask leave to be absent; And the Temporal Lords a like Power of denying leave, if that should once be admitted necessary.

*The Commons therefore are obliged not to proceed to the Tryal of the Lords on the Twenty seventh of this Instant May, but to adhere to their aforesaid Vote: And for their so doing, besides what hath been now and formerly by them said to your Lordships, do offer you these Reasons following.*

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REASONS.



# REASONS.

## I.

**B**Ecause your Lordships have received the Earl of *Danby's* Plea of Pardon, with a very long and unusual Protestation, wherein he hath aspersed His Majesty by false Suggestions, as if His Majesty had Commanded or Countenanced the Crimes he stands charged with; and particularly suppressing and discouraging the Discovery of the Plot, and endeavouring to introduce an Arbitrary and Tyrannical way of Government; which remains as a scandal upon Record against His Majesty, tending to render His Person and His Government odious to His People; against which it ought to be the first and principal care of both Houses to vindicate His Majesty, by doing Justice upon the said Earl.

## II.

The setting up a Pardon to be a Bar of an Impeachment, defeats the whole use and effect of Impeachments; and should this point be admitted, or stand doubted, it would totally discourage the exhibiting any for the future; whereby the chief Institution for the preservation of the Government, (and consequently the Government it self) would be destroyed. And therefore the Case of the said Earl, (which in consequence concerns all Impeachments whatsoever) ought to be determined before that of the said Five Lords, which is but their particular Case.

And without resorting to many Authorities of greater Antiquity, the Commons desire your Lordships to take notice, (with the same regard they do) of the Declaration which that Excellent Prince, King *Charles* the First of blessed Memory, made in this behalf, in his Answer to the Nineteen Propositions of both Houses of Parliament; wherein stating the several parts of this regulated Monarchy, he says: *The King, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons have, each, particular Priviledges: And among those which belong*

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to the King, he reckons *power of Pardoning*. After the enumerating of which, and other His Prerogatives, His said Majesty adds thus: *Again, That the Prince may not make use of this High and perpetual Power, to the hurt of those for whose good he hath it, and make use of the name of publick necessity, for the gain of his private Favorites and Followers, to the detriment of his people; The House of Commons, (an Excellent Conserver of Liberty, &c.) is solely intrusted with the first Propositions concerning the Levies of Moneys, and the Impeaching of those, who, for their own ends, though countenanced by any surreptitiously-gotten Command of the King, have violated that Law, which he is bound (when he knows it) to protect, and to the protection of which they were bound to advise him, at least not to serve him in the contrary. And the Lords being trusted with a Judicatory Power, are an excellent skreen and bank between the Prince and People, to assist each against any Incroachments of the other; and by just Judgments to preserve that Law, which ought to be the Rule of every one of the three, &c. Therefore the power legally placed in both Houses, is more than sufficient to prevent and restrain the power of Tyranny, &c.*

## III.

Until the Commons of *England* have right done them against this Plea of Pardon, they may justly apprehend, that the whole Justice of the Kingdome, in the Case of the Five Lords, may be obstructed and defeated by Pardons of like nature.

## IV.

An Impeachment is virtually the voice of every particular Subject of this Kingdome, crying out against an oppression, by which every Member of that Body is equally wounded: and it will prove a matter of ill Consequence, that the universality of the people should have occasion ministred and continued to them, to be apprehensive of utmost danger from the Crown, from whence they of right expect protection.

## V.

The Commons Exhibited Articles of Impeachment against the said Earl, before any against the Five other Lords, and demanded

manded Judgement upon those Articles : whereupon, your Lordships having appointed the Trial of the said Earl to be before that of the other Five Lords, Now your Lordships having since inverted that Order, gives a great cause of doubt to the House of Commons, and raises a jealousy in the Hearts of all the Commons of *England*, that, if they should proceed to the Tryal of the said Five Lords in the first place, not onely Justice will be obstructed in the Case of those Lords, but that they shall never have right done them in the matter of this Plea of Pardon, which is of so fatal consequence to the whole Kingdome, and a new device to frustrate publick Justice in Parliament.

Which Reasons and Matters being duely weighed by your Lordships, the Commons doubt not but your Lordships will receive satisfaction concerning their Propositions and Proceedings; and will agree, that the Commons ought not, nor can, without deserting their Trust, depart from their former Vote communicated to your Lordships; *That the Lords Spiritual ought not to have any Vote in any proceedings against the Lords in the Tower; and when that matter shall be settled, and the Methods of Proceeding adjusted, the Commons shall then be ready to proceed upon the Tryal of the Earl of Danby, (against whom they have already demanded Judgment) and afterwards to the Tryal of the other Five Lords in the Tower.*

F I N I S.